

BEDFORD GAZETTE

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ESTABLISHED IN 1805

May Be a Bryan Year.

WILLIAM Jennings Bryan figure largely and perhaps commandingly in the next Democratic national convention?

This question is being discussed rather freely at Washington among members of congress and others. Within the last few months there appears to have been quite a decided shift of feeling and opinion in the direction of the man who led the party for so many years and has lived to see so many of the things he stood for written into the laws of the country.

Apparently he has lost little of his old hold on the men who followed him so faithfully during his twelve years of practically unchallenged leadership. While not all of them have been in agreement with him in every particular, some not sharing in



William J. Bryan.

his peace views and others refusing to stand with him for prohibition, their general confidence in him has not been shaken and their affection has undergone no diminution. They feel that perhaps at last his time has come. And undoubtedly should he care once more to enter active politics he could make himself felt in the next national convention and perhaps rally to himself a following as formidable as any he ever drew around him in earlier contests.

It will hardly be disputed that Mr. Bryan is still an outstanding figure in the Democratic party. Next to the president himself, he probably looms larger on the horizon than any other member of his party. As matters stand today it is hard to think of a Democrat who could go into a national convention with more than his own state behind him. It is believed by his old friends that Mr. Bryan were he so inclined, could draw about him a support that would easily overshadow that of any possible rival.

But Mr. Bryan had betrayed no such inclination. He has given no intimation that would warrant his friends in taking a step that might commit them to his cause in 1920. But Democrats are already asking themselves with some anxiety what course they should pursue next year. The president has let it be rather definitely known that a third term has no attractions for him. The availability of Mr. McAdoo has been discussed, but apparently the feeling has developed that the nomination of the president's son-in-law might be bad politics. Speaker Clark has likewise attracted much and altogether favorable notice. He has a large following thoroughly devoted to his cause and it is reasonably certain that his claims will be pressed again in 1920 as vigorously as they were in 1912. Yet while the talk is still rather nebulous, it becomes clearer and clearer that the Bryan possibility grows and that party leaders who followed him in 1896, 1900 and 1908 believe that he has strength now that was wanting before the strength of achievement, the strength of ripe experience, the strength of ideas that, once anathema, have at last found almost universal acceptance.

Issues are developing as a result of the war which may indeed serve powerfully to advance the Bryan impulse. For it must be borne in mind that the rock bottom foundation of the League of Nations which now challenges the attention of mankind was laid by Secretary Bryan while he was in Wilson's cabinet as its chief. The peace treaties which he negotiated with thirty nations supplied this foundation. And the principles underlying the treaties are those which must characterize the constitution of the proposed league if it shall prove enduring. So after all 1920 may be a Bryan year.

Resigns as School Director

Attorney George Points who for past five and one-half years, has been a member of the Bedford school board and who has filled the offices of president, treasurer, and secretary of the board very creditably has resigned. Mr. Points states that the stress of business compels him to make this move and that his law practice has grown to such an extent that he will be compelled to drop out of the school board. His resignation was accepted at a recent meeting of the board of directors, but his successor has not been named.

Keep your face always towards the sunshine and the shadows will fall behind.

BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL DIRECTORS HOLD CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Bedford County School Directors Association was held in the Court House, Friday and Saturday. It was the most interesting and best attended meeting they have held in recent years. Nearly all the districts of the county were represented. The officers of the association for the year were: President, Augustus Troutman of Saxon Borough; First Vice President, C. R. Beegle of Bedford Township; Second Vice President, W. F. Blackburn, of West St. Clair Township; Secretary, W. B. Souner, of Napier township; and Treasurer, J. S. Detwiler, of South Woodbury Township.

The opening session was held on Friday morning. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. T. Bell of the Methodist church, Bedford. President Troutman in opening the convention made a very able address on "Leaks in our Public Schools". He said "that the main leaks in our system of education are experienced by not having the older boys and girls in the school, in not employing efficient teachers, in having an inefficient school board and having poor books, supplies and poor school houses.

The other address of the forenoon was given by Joseph H. Clapper of Hopewell Township. As representative to the State convention, he made an interesting and full report of last year's meeting of that body at Harrisburg.

The first address of the afternoon was given by Dr. Reed B. Teitrick, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa. His subject was "Pending Federal and State School Legislation." He said that there is at present a bill pending in the United States Senate providing for the creation of an additional cabinet officer with the title of Secretary of Education. While he appreciated the additional recognition the great cause of public education would get by this means, he deplored the dragging of formal education into the realm of politics. He also explained several bills pending in the State Legislature.

"Increase in Teachers' Salaries" was ably discussed by J. L. Guberman, of Bedford Township. He made a strong plea for a living wage for the school teacher. He said that one-fifth of the school children of the State are being taught by teachers under twenty years of age as a result of low salaries.

Dr. Ezra Lehman, Principal of the Shippensburg State Normal School, gave a strong address on "Consolidation and Standardization of schools." He pointed out the many advantages of consolidation. He gave it as his opinion that real progress in rural schools lay in that direction.

Standardization, he thinks, is a substitute, but a poor substitute, of centralization.

The last address of the afternoon was made by M. H. Kramer, of Hyndman, on the subject "Present Problems in School Administration." In his strong interesting way he presented many of the difficult questions confronting the boards of School Directors at this time. During the session, the Bedford High School Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. S. B. Stambaugh rendered several selections. That their efforts were enjoyed is putting it lightly. It was a revelation to the directors as to what may be done in the way of music by high school pupils.

The evening session was a treat in both the speaking and music. The Ford Ladies Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. S. H. Koontz, gave a half hour concert before the speaking. This was not intended as their debut; that will come later, but judging from what they did, on this occasion, their "coming out" which will be in the near future, will be a great event.

"How to Choose a Good Teacher" was ably discussed by Dr. Lehman. He laid great stress on character, education and personality. Good teachers solve most school problems.

Dr. Teitrick spoke on "New Schools and Old Studies." He predicted a general awakening of the schools all along the line. This will come, not by the introduction of new branches, but by energizing and reviving the work which properly belongs to the public school.

Additional directors appeared on Saturday morning. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. C. R. Allenbach, of the Lutheran church, Bedford.

Dr. Lehman took for the subject of his address, "The Business of Being a Director." The business of a director is to direct. He should see that the largest dividend possible is obtained from the school project. Dr. Teitrick spoke on "A Good School Board." In this closing address a strong plea was made to the directors to do their duty as they see it. Better have a number of finely educated young people and a good school plant as a monument to your term of office than a record of low taxes and nothing done.

Pliny says, no book is so bad but some good might be got out of it.

WILSON IS HARD AT WORK

His Chief Interest Has Centered In the League of Nations.

PREVENTS WARS IN THE FUTURE.

Debates Indulged In by Certain Senators Are Mischievous.

President Wilson has put in a hard week's work preparatory to quitting Paris for Washington, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. His time is growing short and he wants to leave maters in a condition satisfactory to himself. His chief interest has centered in the League of Nations, or, as they are calling it on the other side, the Society of Nations, for he believes that the whole groundwork of future peace must rest upon the proposed international organization.

While he has been laboring to bring about practical results a backfire has been started in the Senate of the United States. There are Senators who insist that we went into this war merely to lick Germany; that having accomplished our object, we should stifle all interest in affairs on the other side, shut ourselves up like oams and forget that there is anything worth living for except selfish and sordid personal interests. This view is extremely narrow-minded. It is detestable.

But even if we were to regard our own interests alone, common prudence ought to teach us that our work was not done with the firing of the last shell. For the moment the war is ended. But what of the future? Are we willing to take chances? Should we pursue a course that would leave Europe in a condition out of which

new combinations of power could spring? It makes no difference whether the menace comes from imperialistic ambitions or the cravings for plunder by Bolshevik and anarchist forces. Unless there is an understanding between nations, what is to prevent a recurrence of disastrous war? Nothing whatever, and yet there are Senators in Washington who would leave the way open for another world upheaval. We have no patience with them. They are shortsighted.

It is quite understandable that a league might be contemplated which would embrace some objectionable features. Should that be the case (and there is as yet no sign of it) there would be ample opportunity to protest when the facts were made known. In the meantime debates such as certain Senators have been indulging in are mischievous because founded upon pure guesswork. They are foolish—contemptibly so. Congress has enough important business on hand to occupy its legitimate attention without giving exhibitions of oratorical fireworks composed very largely of misinformation.

Unless steps are taken to prevent wars in future—or at least to make them unlikely—we shall be inviting renewed hostilities, and at no distant day at that.

The President's Coming Home

President Woodrow Wilson and his party are on their way home. Let us hope they have a safe journey. The chief executive has had an epoch making trip. Much as some people opposed his going; much as some opposed his pet scheme—the League of nations, it must be admitted that his trip was not in vain. Everywhere he was received with great eclat and if press dispatches are to be relied upon he made a very favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. This augurs well for continued peace. The fundamental law for the league of nations has not been drafted. Mr. Wilson had the chief hand in it. If it turns out to be a good thing, all praise to Wilson; if it happens to be a bad thing, there his reputation as an international lawmaker is broken.

Many of the employees being dropped from war bureaus are going home, according to the commission, but as they leave they pass other trains bringing in new clerks.

"This seems to be a wasteful operation," the commission states, "but those who are leaving the city are doing so because they feel that their mission in Washington has been fulfilled and that they are now justified in leaving."

Number of Clerks Dropped

Forces were reduced in January as follows: War Trade Board, 730; Council of National Defense, 6; War Industries Board, 373; War Department, 1,992; Federal Trade Board, 85; food administration, 762; fuel administration, 187; government printing office, 125; Department of Justice, 5; Navy Department, 81; State Department, 8; Civil Service Commission, 2, and District government, 6.

JUST LIKE GEORGE WASHINGTON

A good little lad played under the hill,
And unless he is gone he plays there still;
Mud houses he made and also mud pies,
And, like our good George, he never told lies.

New Postmaster at Mann's Choice

Harry Cuppett, of Mann's Choice, has resigned the postmastership at that place and has advanced to rural carrier. Russell E. Turner has been substituted to take the place of Mr. Cuppett in the Post Office. Mr. Cuppett will start his new work on Monday.

Editor Meek, of Watchman Dead

P. Gray Meek, for more than half a century editor of the Democratic Watchman, a weekly newspaper, and a conspicuous figure in the Democratic party of the State, died Sunday night at his home in Bellefonte. He had been in failing health for several years, but his death was hastened by an attack of pneumonia. In the death of Mr. Meek Bellefonte loses the last of its citizens who for many years played prominent parts in the political history of the State. Of those who preceded him to the grave, Curtin, Beaver and Hastings occupied higher positions in the gift of the people, but neither of them enjoyed political prominence for so long a period as did Mr. Meek. He was born in Centre county in 1842. Twenty years later he became editor of the Democratic Watchman and retained control of the paper until his death. Mr. Meek was elected to the State Senate in 1890 and before his term expired was appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia by President Cleveland.

A Perry county correspondent of the Department of Agriculture says: "Buttonwood trees shed their brown bark this fall and muskrats build their nests late and not so high, indicating a mild winter."

The Journeyman carpenters who want \$8.00 a day for doing odd jobs may have plenty of leisure time this spring to plant their gardens.

We will do no wrong if we abandon no right.

The man who forgets a favor seldom forgives an injury.

Old Sick Gag Used Again.

Bad Records Always Followed by Affidavits and Cloudy Statements.

In a lengthy statement, Edgar R. Smith, of the Penrose wet gang, at Harrisburg, there is much laying waste of space with affidavits stating that Smith was sick when the vote on the constitutional amendment was taken and for which he promised to vote and work, and did neither. The sick gang we predicted as it has been worked time out of memory and has been worked to a finish, so much so that when it is suggested it brings a sneer. If Mr. Smith were sick why didn't he have a statement made to the house to that effect and later have placed on the records his affirmative vote. That is done frequently when a member is unable to attend and wishes to have his desires straightened up for his constituents. There are various ways by which Smith could have had his record clear to satisfy the people but the sick plea alone is too old to live any longer. It's dead. To get sick when an important measure is before the House for which he didn't want to vote and no other time is too thin to consider. And Smith is dwindling to naught. This makes the third time that Smith has had to bolster up his actions for the people by affidavits, all of which are questionable. The first was when he visited Robinsonville in his automobile which had bottles under the seat. The second was when he attacked the Grangers before Nevin Teitrick, a State Grange leader, and third this instance. There seems to be something radically wrong when all his acts have to be supported so emphatically. Then there is no cause for his sickness except what the Everett Press assigns as Flu and Pneumonia. That is so far from the truth however that no body believes it for Smith was here last Sunday and he looked in the best of health, big, fat, flushed and full in the face. In fact he was so robust that you couldn't convince yourself at all that he was sick even on the day the vote was taken.

Then the doctor states that his temperature was 101 degrees, a very ordinary temperature which could be induced by an ordinary cold or over-heating, or drinking the presentday whisky. Think of the boys at the front meeting the German shell fire, walking up bravely and risking their lives to make the world free for democracy and Smith down in Harrisburg skulking in his room, as the doctor says with a temperature of only 101 degrees when we were trying to win a moral victory for this Country second to none. Why, C. L. McGee, of Pittsburgh, commonly known as "Crist" McGee, when he was sick and a very important moral measure was before the House for final vote made them wheel him into the House in a chair to vote when his temperature was 104, and over, at a collapsing point. He was willing to risk his life for the cause just as our soldiers at the front in France were willing to risk their lives for a cause and Smith crouched in the broad of his back, maybe, too limber in his shanks, for some cause or other, to get into a legislative hall for five minutes to cast his vote for one of the greatest moral issues ever placed before the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Temperature 101 so Dr. Somebody says but he doesn't say how truthful the doctor is. He had better have someone to make oath to that. Poor Smith! He couldn't make it. He got sick just at the proper time. His legs got weak as well as his heart and he couldn't go. His wife is too strenuous down there. He ought to be taken off of some of the committees and given a little recreation. The liquor people ought to send him to Florida for recuperation. That would be a fitting reward. No paper dealt fair with him except his pet Everett Press. It lied for him, the best it could with its face behind a red "bandanna".

It is said that there is an effort to belittle his stand when he has no stand. He didn't vote and not to vote makes him a clam. You can't belittle a man's stand when he hasn't any except that not to vote credits him up with the liquorites, just opposite to what he promised the people.

PERSONALS AND MENTIONED IN BRIEF

German signs new Armistice and yields all territory.

Elmer Dodson, of Kearney, was in Bedford on Wednesday on business.

Oscar Smith was a caller at our office on last Saturday.

A. W. Fletcher was in Somerset last Thursday on business.

Mrs. Emma Reip, of Osterburg, was visiting in Bedford last week.

Lester Mills, of Bellefonte, is visiting his mother on South Richard street.

Mrs. Raymond Horne, of Schellsburg, Rt. 1 was in Bedford on last Friday.

George Shipley, of Mann Township attended the directors' Convention last week.

Mrs. Virginia Horne is spending some time with her son, Neilson, Horne in Pittsburgh.

Lloyd Griffith and master Giffon Mangas, of Osterburg were in the County seat on Monday.

G. W. Reip, of St. Clairsville was transacting legal business in Bedford on last Saturday.

Albert C. Brice, of Cumberland spent several days in Bedford this week with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Russell Barefoot and son Ned of Pittsburgh visited Mrs. Barefoot of West Pitt street on Tuesday.

The Joseph E. Thropp furnace at Saxon promises to start again after undergoing repairs for several weeks.

Hon. Francis J. Kooser has been appointed judge of the courts of Somerset County by Governor Sproul.

David Snyder of Clearville spent several days in Bedford after attending the Convention of School Directors.

A chicken and waffle supper will be held on March 4th from 5 to 8 P.M. in the basement of the St. Thomas Catholic Church.

M. L. Amick of Everett and Frank Oster, of Osterburg were in attendance at the directors' Convention last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Geller of Pittsburgh and Mr. Clarence Smith of Mann's Choice were business visitors to Bedford on Tuesday.

J. J. Marks, formerly from Southampton, but now living in Everett was in Bedford on Tuesday and called at the Gazette office.

Jo. W. Tate, left this morning for Philadelphia to spend a week or ten days with his sisters, Mrs. Dr. A. S. Smith and Mrs. John Cowan.

Miss Grace Davis, who is employed in Philadelphia is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Davison, of South Julian Street.

The employers, that turn down the soldiers that want their jobs back, should ask themselves who they expect to do their fighting the next time.

The Perry county correspondent of the Department of Agriculture says:

"Buttonwood trees shed their brown bark this fall and muskrats build their nests late and not so high, indicating a mild winter."

The Journeyman carpenters who want \$8.00 a day for doing odd jobs may have plenty of leisure time this spring to plant their gardens.

The man who forgets a favor seldom forgives an injury.

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The THIRTEENTH COMMANDMENT.

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RUPERT HUGHES

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"I'd Give a Thousand Dollars for One Photograph of My Father."

The men were confused with too many emotions to know what to feel, much less what to say. Leila's mission was so divinely meant that it was sacrifice to receive it with reluctance. And yet for Wesley to let this new daughter-in-law pawn her trinkets for him was post-graduate humiliation.

The end of it was that Bayard demanded the melancholy privilege of visiting the pawnshop himself. Leila made a heap of her adornments. Last of all she took from her neck the little plaque he had given her with its star-dust of diamonds frosting a platinum filigree.

He kissed her mournfully and hurried away to the pawnshop. He skulked in and out like a burglar, and he brought away pack of tickets and a lump of money. The pawnbroker apologized for lending him less than half the value of the gems; so many people were looking to the pawnbrokers for salvation, he said, that he could not find cash enough for all. Times were hard indeed when the pawnbrokers were overworked.

Bayard went home and surrendered to Leila her funds. She passed them over to her father-in-law. Poor Wesley peeled off the minimum that would serve as a sop to his creditors and said he would take the afternoon train home.

CHAPTER XVI.

Daphne had watched Leila's little scene with as much confusion as the other two Kips. She felt a normal amount of jealousy, of course, as woman to woman, but no more than a healthy amount, for she liked Leila and she was grateful to Leila for being able to rescue her father and for being willing to. It was a fine thing for Leila to strip herself of her last splendor to help an old father-in-law pay the interest on a mortgage on a house in another town. Daphne gave Leila full meed of applause for that.

What embitter'd Daphne was that it had to be Leila and not herself that saved her father, and that Leila had to do the deed by spending things she had not paid for herself—ornaments, gewgaws, gifts.

Leila had collected from life perhaps three thousand dollars' worth of jewels and Daphne had collected a fifty-dollar check, framed—and that check was in lieu of work. As soon as she remembered that check she ran up to her room and took it down from the wall, ripped off the back of the frame and removed the check from the mat.

She studied it and thought, "The first money and the last." Then a vigor and determination clenched all her muscles in a kind of lockjaw. She came out of the spasm in a tremor of hysterical faith. She spoke her thought aloud in a fury: "It shan't be the last, it shan't, it shan't, by golly!" The feebleness of the expletive disgusted her. She tried to be powerful again, but Clay had read it all in a dozen different newspapers, and he passed away.

Daphne was restless. Mr. Chivvis was on her nerves. Clay was not pretty, asleep, sitting with his jaw dropped and his hands hanging down, palms forward, like an ape's. She was enjoying another of the woes of marriage without its privileges.

The Chivvises began to yawn, and Mrs. Chivvis finally bade the startled Clay "Good evening." She had been brought up to believe that it was indecent for a woman to bid a man "Good-night."

Clay left alone with Daphne, attempted a drowsy caress, but she felt insulted and she snapped at him:

"If you're only walking in your sleep you'd better walk yourself out of here and go to bed."

His apology was incoherent and she was indignantly curt with him at the door. She went to her room and sat at the window, staring down at the dark swarm of watchers before the bulletin boards.

She had told her brother that she did not have to starve or sin, because she had a father, a brother, a lover to protect her from want. And now her father and her brother and her lover were all in dire predicament, staggering blindly in a fog of debt.

Suppose her father's train ran off the track or into another train. A spread rail, a block signal overlooked, a switch left unlocked, might bring doom upon his train as on so many others. She shivered at the horror of her father's loss. She shivered again at the thought of what it would mean to her.

Suppose the Chivvises turned her out. Why should they feed her for nothing when their own future was endangered?

What could Bayard do for her? or Clay? There was Mr. Duane, of course; but she could not take his money without paying him. And in what coin could she pay him? She trembled, and the breeze turned glacial.

The next morning was another day of the same shoddy pattern. She rose unrefreshed with only her fears renewed. She borrowed the Chivvise newspaper and, skipping the horrid advertisements of foreign barbarity and American dismay, turned to the last pages. The "Situations Wanted" columns were eloquently numerous and the "Help Wanted—Female" columns were few; still, she made a list of such places as there were. She wrote letters to all sorts of people who gave newspaper letter-box addresses, and she went out to call on all sorts of people who gave their street numbers.

Her success in escaping him was so complete that she rather regretted it. When she reached the apartment she found Leila almost prostrated from the effects of her altruism and from the fact that Bayard was in one of his

"Please, daddy; it would make me ever so happy!"

"But it would kill me! You don't want to do that, do you? You must spend it on yourself. Buy yourself something nice with it."

"My rings!" she cried. "Don't you see! My diamonds and rubies! And we got a necklace or two, and some chains and brooches. They're worth a lot of money. And you're welcome to 'em, daddy."

Bayard and Wesley turned and stared at her in amazement. She went on in a kind of ecstasy.

"My rings!" she cried. "Don't you see! My diamonds and rubies! And we got a necklace or two, and some chains and brooches. They're worth a lot of money. And you're welcome to 'em, daddy."

She told of her longing for a photograph of him, but did not tell him of her need of it as a talisman. He laughed aloud at this incredible way



"I'd Give a Thousand Dollars for One Photograph of My Father."

of spending money, till she began suddenly to cry. He had no answer to that argument except yes. Then she began to laugh. They decided to stop at a photographer's on the way to the five-thirty train.

Daphne ran out and called Rebent's check at the grocer's much to the relief of Rebent's bookkeeper, whose books had been held up by the missing check.

Daphne asked for the privilege of taking her father to the train, and Bayard was so busy figuring where to put the cash he had on hand that he consented to stop at home.

They went first to the gallery of a photographer whose show-case had displayed some strong and veracious portraits of men. The photographer's prices staggered Daphne and she protested, but he answered dolefully:

"I'd give a thousand dollars for one photograph of my father."

That settled it.

After the sitting Daphne and her father proceeded to the station. She stopped at the gate because she had neither a ticket for the train nor a platform pass from the station master.

She watched him dwindling down the long platform. He was a mere manikin when he reached his place and waved to her before he vanished through the magic door of the train.

She waved to him with her handkerchief, and when he was gone she buried her eyes in it. Her partings with her father had marked epochs in her life. She wondered what destiny would do to her between now and the next one. She felt forlorn, afraid for his life on the train, afraid for her soul in the perils before it, and so sorry for him and for herself that she could not help boo-hooing a little.

Destiny did not keep her waiting, for while she was strangling her sobs as best she could she heard a voice over her shoulder. It said:

"Aha, gel, at last I have you in me power."

"Mr. Duane!" she gasped, as she turned to meet his smile with another. "And where have you been all this long while?"

"A lot you've cared," he growled. "Did you ever telephone me as you promised you would? No! Were you always out when I telephoned? Yes! Did you let me call on you? You did not! When at last it penetrated my thick hide that you were actually giving me a hint that you didn't want me round and that you had thrown me overboard, neck and crop, I grew very proud. I refused to call on you again."

"I'm awfully sorry," she said, and her voice broke.

"Sorry" was a dangerous word for her at that moment, and her sobs were beginning again, when he made a vigorous effort to talk them down.

The crowds in the station were too well preoccupied with their own errands to notice a girl crying, and to the gatekeeper farewell tears were no luxury.

Duane tried the best he could to help her. He was saying: "And now I suppose I've got to miss my train and my golf and all that while I take you home in a taxi. You're far too pretty to be running around loose in a mob like this."

She shook her head. "You mustn't miss your train, Mr. Duane, or your golf. I used to go along by myself, and I've got to get used to it. I'm going home in the subway. Good-by and thank you."

Daphne took the check and went down to Bayard's apartment. Bayard was on his way to the pawnbroker's. Leila was in his room. Old Wesley sat in a chair facing a wall. He seemed to see through it. Daphne went to him and put the check in his hand, explaining what it was.

"It must go. You can't put me off again!" he said. "I will take you home!" He turned to call a redcap standing in solemn patience beside two traveling bags and a bristling golf bag.

"Porter, take my things to the parcel room and bring me the check."

"No," said Daphne, hastily. "I mustn't! You mustn't! Really! I mean it! Good-by!"

She walked away so rapidly that he could not follow her without unseemly haste. She heard him call, sharply:

"Please, daddy; it would make me ever so happy!"

"But it would kill me! You don't want to do that, do you? You must spend it on yourself. Buy yourself something nice with it."

"My rings!" she cried. "Don't you see! My diamonds and rubies! And we got a necklace or two, and some chains and brooches. They're worth a lot of money. And you're welcome to 'em, daddy."

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of spending money, till she began suddenly to cry. He had no answer to that argument except yes. Then she began to laugh. They decided to stop at a photographer's on the way to the five-thirty train.

A special delivery letter had just come from Dutiful's shop. It said that Mr. Dutiful was arriving from Paris with his winter models, and since he would have to pay a large sum at the customs house it was regrettably necessary to beg Mr. Kip to send by return mail a check for the inclosed bill, which was long past due.

And now the briefly adjourned laws of finance were reassembled. Leila's short reign was over; her extravagance had again found her out and demanded punishment. The gown she had bought, and was asked to pay for, had been worn shabby, danced to shreds in Newport. But the bill was as bright as ever.

Bayard was so fagged with his weeks of discouragement that he was as irascible as a veteran of the gout whose toe had been stepped on. When Daphne walked in he was denouncing Leila in excellent form. He used Daphne as a further club.

"My poor sister sent back the gown she bought! But you—you bought more!"

Daphne realized how much this would endear her to Leila and she took immediate flight. She found the Chivvises in a state of tension. Mr. Chivvis was not usually home before half-past six. Daphne felt an omen in the way they looked at her when they acknowledged her entrance.

She went to her room in a state of foreboding misery. She had not paid her board for several weeks. She had not mentioned the fact to Mrs. Chivvis, nor Mrs. Chivvis to her, though the nonpayment of a board bill is one of the self-evident truths that landladies usually discuss with freedom.

A few minutes later Mrs. Chivvis tapped on the door.

said: "May I sit down a moment? Thank you." She kept her eyes on the seam while she talked.

"Well, Miss Kip, the war has reached us also at last. My husband lost his position today."

"Yes? Oh, how horrible!" Daphne gasped, with double sincerity.

"The office was closed unexpectedly by an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. His salary was not paid last week nor this, and—well—we don't want to inconvenience you, but—"

"I understand," said Daphne. "I'll give you what I can."

She took her poor little wealth from her handbag. She had paid ten of the fifty to the photographer as a deposit. She gave Mrs. Chivvis twenty-five dollars, and promised her more.

Mrs. Chivvis was very grateful and went down the hall, smiling a little over her seam.

Clay called that evening. He was exhausted with a day of tramping the town, looking for work. He was too weary to talk, and he fell asleep twice during one of Mr. Chivvis' commentaries on the probable effects of the imminent capture of Paris by the irresistible Germans. The French government had already moved to Bordeaux and—But Clay had read it all in a dozen different newspapers, and he passed away.

Daphne was restless. Mr. Chivvis was on her nerves. Clay was not pretty, asleep, sitting with his jaw dropped and his hands hanging down, palms forward, like an ape's. She was enjoying another of the woes of marriage without its privileges.

The Chivvises began to yawn, and Mrs. Chivvis finally bade the startled Clay "Good evening." She had been brought up to believe that it was indecent for a woman to bid a man "Good-night."

Clay left alone with Daphne, attempted a drowsy caress, but she felt insulted and she snapped at him:

"If you're only walking in your sleep you'd better walk yourself out of here and go to bed."

His apology was incoherent and she was indignantly curt with him at the door. She went to her room and sat at the window, staring down at the dark swarm of watchers before the bulletin boards.

She had told her brother that she did not have to starve or sin, because she had a father, a brother, a lover to protect her from want. And now her father and her brother and her lover were all in dire predicament, staggering blindly in a fog of debt.

Suppose her father's train ran off the track or into another train. A spread rail, a block signal overlooked, a switch left unlocked, might bring doom upon his train as on so many others. She shivered at the horror of her father's loss. She shivered again at the thought of what it would mean to her.

Suppose the Chivvises turned her out. Why should they feed her for nothing when their own future was endangered?

What could Bayard do for her? or Clay? There was Mr. Duane, of course; but she could not take his money without paying him. And in what coin could she pay him? She trembled, and the breeze turned glacial.

The next morning was another day of the same shoddy pattern. She rose unrefreshed with only her fears renewed. She borrowed the Chivvise newspaper and, skipping the horrid advertisements of foreign barbarity and American dismay, turned to the last pages. The "Situations Wanted" columns were eloquently numerous and the "Help Wanted—Female" columns were few; still, she made a list of such places as there were. She wrote letters to all sorts of people who gave newspaper letter-box addresses, and she went out to call on all sorts of people who gave their street numbers.

Her success in escaping him was so complete that she rather regretted it. When she reached the apartment she found Leila almost prostrated from the effects of her altruism and from the fact that Bayard was in one of his

triumphs.

The letters she wrote were not answered at all. She lost her postage as she had lost her car fares. It seemed as if the end of the world, or at least the breakup of its civilization, had arrived without warning and without refuge.

CHAPTER XVII.

Daphne had not told Mrs. Chivvis of her financial plight, nor of her brother's. She had simply let the days of payment go past one by one. She saw a chillier glitter in Mrs. Chivvis' eye and there was a constant restraint upon the conversation for many days.

Mr. Chivvis was at home most of the time now, sitting about in his old clothes to save the others. He and his wife naturally talked of Daphne. Sometimes she overheard their undertones. Each seemed to urge the other to the attack. Finally, one evening Mrs. Chivvis made so bold as to call on Daphne in her room, and to say, after much improvising:

"I dislike to speak of it, Miss Kip, but—well—er—you see—the fact is—if you—The grocer is sending round in the morning for his last week's bill, and—if it's not inconvenient—"

Daphne felt sick with shame, but she had to confess, "I can't tell you how sorry I am, but I haven't any."

"Really? That's too bad!" Mrs. Chivvis said. She was hardly sorrier for herself than for Daphne. She tried to brighten them both with hope. "But you expect—no doubt you expect soon to—"

"I've been looking for—for some work to do, but there doesn't seem to be any."

"Oh, I see!" said Mrs. Chivvis, coming in her suspicions and reduced once. Daphne went on, after several cobblestones:

"I've no right to be eating your food and staying on here as a guest. And I suppose I'd better give up my room, so that you can take in somebody who can pay."

Mrs. Chivvis was close, but she was not up to an eviction, and she gasped. "Oh, really—I hardly think—I shouldn't like—"

Her hard voice crackled like an icicle snapping off the eaves in a spring sun; and before either of them

reached him over bravado:

"Well, Mist' Goist, here I am, back to the mines. This is me friend Kip. I want you should give her a job—and me, too."

Bedford Gazette

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher
D. W. SNYDER,
Associate Editor
and
Circulation Manager

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance.

Card of Thanks, 50c. Resolutions \$1.00.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford Pa.

Friday Morning, February 21, 1919

Entered at the Post Office at Bedford Pa., as second class matter.

Our Talkative Governor.

Governor Sprout has made such a good start as the successor of the unlamented Martin G. that his friends must regret his tendency to follow too closely in one respect the example of his predecessor says the Philadelphia Record. We refer to his fondness for airing his views on national questions, concerning which his opinion is of more value and importance than that of any man in the street. In his inaugural address he showed this weakness, and more recently he went out of his way to criticize the appropriation of \$100,000,000 by Congress for the relief of Europe's starving millions. This was a bit of gratuitous impertinence; for Congress, notwithstanding a little camouflaged opposition to this measure, never had the slightest intention of rejecting it, and it is not to the credit of Mr. Sprout's political sagacity that he mistook the buncome of certain noisy Senators for real disapproval of the bill. Both the people and the Congress of the United States showed a better understanding of the subject than the gentleman from Delaware county.

Speaking before a political club, the Governor displayed the same eagerness to pass snap judgment on a matter concerning which he could have known nothing. Unlike the more wary Senators, who reserved their opinions on the constitution of the League of Nations, he rushed in with callow criticism of a work in which the leading statesmen of Europe, Asia and America have co-operated. It was not enough for him that Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan had put their stamp of endorsement on this history-making measure. Because an American of an opposing political faith had been concerned in its making, the Governor opened his feeble fire upon it. It was not an edifying spectacle.

Governor Sprout should remember that there are Democrats as well as Republicans in Pennsylvania and that he is not called upon to insult them at every opportunity. His duty is to look after State matters. If he will interest himself in the improvement of the highways and the public schools he will be rendering the greatest possible service to the Commonwealth. Here at our very doors is an opportunity for usefulness that will be appreciated much more than his superficial opinions on questions of national import. If the Governor will show a little statesmanship of this kind it will evidence a keener grasp of the duties and responsibilities of his high office than shallow comments on questions quite outside his province.

Congressmen are opposed to granting the franchise by a Federal constitutional amendment that is no reason why Pennsylvania's Legislature should not pass law giving this right to women. Our neighbor, New York has done so, and the heavens have not fallen. If the new departure works well on one side of an imaginary line dividing homogeneous people it surely can do no harm on the other side of the line.

Women helped the United States to win the war in short order. For this reason alone, if not as a matter of common fairness, their present pleas should be heeded. They are entitled to the ballot and ought to have it. To postpone a step which must inevitably be taken merely produces irritation and serves no good purpose whatsoever.

Pleasant Social Gathering**BRYAN SPEAKS IN SENATE.****Says Saloon Has Been Indicted, Tried and Convicted and on Its Way to Gallows.**

William Jennings Bryan, in speaking before the Pennsylvania Senate yesterday, for the ratification of the prohibition amendment said:

"I came here because I was interested to find out what arguments could be presented for having Pennsylvania secede from the Union. I did not intend to speak. I am surprised that I, a Democrat, should be requested to speak before a Republican senate and that I should be given the world for my subject. But I am interested in any arguments which can be presented in favor of the liquor traffic, which is now outlawed. The saloon has been indicted, tried, and convicted and is now on its way to the gallows."

"All we have to do now is to enforce the law and it is inconceivable that men will in the future be elected to office who will not obey the law. The constitutional amendment has been ratified. Prohibition is a part of the fundamental laws of this nation. I am here to learn what arguments will be presented in favor of lawlessness."

Live Stock His Hobby

A man whose office is in Wall Street but who manages to make enough to live in comfort in the country, recently added a fullblooded Guernsey to his small dairy. That morning stocks and bonds had no interest for him, for he was full of livestock. To a group in the office he dilated on the pedigree and wonderful milking record of his new purchase; but he was troubled about a fitting name. Someone suggested "America."

"No, no," he ejaculated, "I wouldn't think of naming her that." "Why not?" asked the proposer of the name. "Because," said he, "she might go dry."

It is better to follow even the shadow of the best than to remain content with worst and those who would see wonderful things must often travel alone.

The common problem yours, mine, everyone's is not to fancy what were fair in life provided it could be—but finding first, what may be, then how to make it fair.

Be a human not a cog in a piece of machinery.

Be glad; let yourself smile.

Be truthful; this means much.

Be prepared—for anything.

Be an example, not a parrot.

Be an enthusiast; have "pep."

Be firm, but not stiff.

Be sympathetic; be a friend.

Be a light-hearer and a path preparer.

Be yourself at your best always.

OBITUARIES**EDWARD BRIGHTBILL**

Edward Brightbill, a former Bedford boy, died in New York Sunday, February 16, the cause of death being due to a general breakdown. Mr. Brightbill was born in Bedford on September 16, 1860, and was engaged as a Pullman conductor for 30 years, his run being between New York and St. Louis. Some years ago the company started the practice of giving an extra monthly check for faithful service, and each year, since the established rule, Mr. Brightbill has received the reward for excellent service. The deceased was the son of the late Jonathan Brightbill and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Margaret Brightbill and the following brothers and sisters; F. H. Brightbill, Mrs. D. O. Smith, Mrs. V. B. Smith, of Bedford; Max H. of Elkins W. Va.; Benjamin of Mansfield, Ohio and Mrs. Ada Defibaugh of Cumberland Md.

The funeral services were held from the home of his mother, Wednesday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. J. T. Bell, of the Methodist church. Interment in the Bedford cemetery. The Knights of Pythias lodge of which the deceased was a member took charge of the funeral.

JACOB HORNER

An aged former resident of Altoona, died in Los Angeles Cal. on February 7, after a protracted illness. He was the son of John J. and Elizabeth Horner and was born Nov. 20, 1829, near Mineral Point, Cambria county. His brothers, Daniel, Jefferson and Sylvester and sisters, Mrs. Christian Good and Mrs. Daniel Colbaugh, preceded him in death. He was married to Nancy Snobarger, who survives, with the following children: Mary E. and Anna J. of Los Angeles, Mrs. E. M. Pennell of Bedford, Pa. Mrs. L. L. Lush of Oakton, South Dakota, and David L. of Altoona. Five grandchildren also survive. For a few years following his marriage the deceased made his home in Cambria County and then lived at New Enterprise, Bedford County, until 1888, when he removed to Altoona. Since 1910 he has resided in Los Angeles. Early in life he became a member of the Church of the Brethren and had continued a consistent member.

FRANK WILLIAMS SMITH

Last Friday evening at 7:30 Frank Williams Smith, of Mann's Choice died suddenly sitting in his chair at his home after he had finished his day's labors and had come to rest in conversation and reading with his wife. He was afflicted with a sudden affection of the heart.

He was 61 years 9 months and 20 days old, was born on the Anthony Smith farm back of Schellsburg in Napier Township, his parents being Anthony and Eve Smith, long since deceased and was married to Rebecca Hillegass, of New Buena Vista who was the daughter of Michael Hillegass, ex county Commissioner of Bedford County.

He is survived by his wife, and three children, Mrs. Oran Hufferd, of Mann's Choice, Mrs. Harry Geller, of Pittsburgh and Clarence at home. He has also three sisters surviving: Mrs. James Arnold, of Wolfsburg, Mrs. Nathan Crissman, of Young, and Mrs. S. T. Taylor, of New Paris, and one grand daughter, Rebecca B. Geller, of Pittsburgh.

The funeral was held last Monday from the home, conducted by Rev. A. J. Miller of the Reformed church, of Mann's Choice, of which he was a devoted member. Interment was in the Schellsburg cemetery.

He was school director in Harrison for several years and was a very good thrifty, energetic, charitable citizen. He took an active part in social events and enjoyed himself at all times. He knew a host of people and made a host of friends. The community will not forget Mr. Smith.

He was a very liberal Liberty Bond holder and was a very ready contributor to the Red Cross and other charitable institutions.

MRS. ANNIE WILLIAMS

Mrs. Annie Williams, of Alum Bank, died Sunday, February 16 at the home of her daughter Mrs. Alexander McGregor, where she has made her home for many years. She was buried February 19, on her 86th birthday. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Mary McGregor and one son, James of Boswell.

HENRY I. CLAAR

Henry I. Claar, of Queen, died on Tuesday at his home of diseases incident to old age. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was born August 2, 1842 and was the son of Joseph and Esther Claar. He is survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs. Hannah Walter of Weyant, Mrs. Ida B. Dively, of Queen, Mrs. Lydia Lee, of Somerhill; Adam Claar, of Quakertown; Martin Claar, of Johnstown; Mrs. Eve Delozier, of Altoona; Allan Claar of East Freedom; Cleveland Claar, of Sproul; and Mrs. Mary Musseiman, of Sproul. He is also survived by fifty eight grand children and twenty two great grand children. One brother, Albert Claar, of Queen, survives and three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Misner and Mrs. Calvin Sisler, of Queen and Mrs. Albert Heisel, of Hollidaysburg. He was well known throughout Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties. He will be buried today (Friday) at the upper Claar church.

Judge not thy neighbor until thou comest into his place.—Rabbi Hillel.

Critics are misanthropes who throw stones.

'Tis always morning somewhere, and above

The awakening continents, from shore to shore.

Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

tent, may be replaced by them. To utilize corn stover to best advantage it should be used early in the winter, saving other roughages until later. Other coarse roughages may also be used to better advantage by feeding them to dry cows and feeder steers, saving the more desirable roughages for breeding animals and calves. Dry cows and steers may be wintered largely on roughages alone by beginning to feed them earlier in the winter, before they begin to lose weight. This is particularly true of the cattle shipped into the Southwestern states from the drought area of the Southwest. These cattle are in somewhat thin condition and should be fed more liberally than native cattle, at least until well started through the winter feeding period.

Daily Thought

III can he rule the great that cannot reach the small.—Spencer.

Did It Ever Occur to You That

A girl can be terribly forward and still get away from a man who makes out the bill?

BEDFORD COUNTY RED CROSS DRIVE.**Grand Showing for Christmas Roll Call Membership.****Raise in Teachers' Salaries Discussed**

There was a very interesting discussion in the Directors' Convention in respect to the advance in the salaries of teachers. There is now before the legislature a bill to increase the salaries of teachers. The bill provides that each teacher is to receive an advance of one fourth of his present salary this advance was to come to the district in a bulk. Thus if a teacher in Bedford county gets \$480 a year for 1918-19 the district in which he taught was to receive \$120 extra appropriation. Likewise for a teacher who received \$2000 a year his district would receive \$500 additional or in other words the teachers in large cities would get all the advance and thus larger pay and the very best teachers would flock to the cities and the country districts like Bedford County could suffer by training them up and sending them out. Poor teachers would forever remain in our midst. The whole scheme was a city scheme and our directors were against it.

Transfers of Real Estate Recorded

William Markle to Vettie B. Snyder, lot in Everett Borough, consideration \$1300.00

Mary B. Stoler et al to J. F. Houp, lot in Saxon Borough consideration \$1000.00

Willie Perrin el ux to B. Y. S. Teeter, 212 acres in Southampton Twp., consideration \$300.00

John E. Reiter el ux to William J. Van Horne, lot in Everett Boro. consideration, \$2750.00

Wilson D. Karns, by administrator to Wm. J. Van Horne, lot in Everett borough, consideration \$525.00

Samuel Adams, et ux, to Harvey Adams, 209 acres in Juniata Twp. consideration, \$3000.00

John H. Rudy, et ux to George Marshall, one acre in Harrison Twp. consideration \$450.00

J. B. Williams by Adams, to Irvin E. Dibert 3 and one half acres in West Providence Twp. consideration \$75.00

Lillie C. Williams to Irvin E. Dibert, 3 and one half acres in West Providence Twp. consideration \$25.00

E. W. Hann, to Irvin E. Dibert, lot in West Providence Twp. consideration \$190.00

Harrison Ritchey et ux to Silas Ritchey, 90 acres in Hopewell Twp. consideration \$3495.00

Silas Ritchey, et ux to Edward J. Morris, 45 acres in Hopewell Twp. consideration \$980.00

Catharine Berkheimer by adm. to Harry A. Allison, 71 acres in King Township consideration \$1411.00

Delia Brumbaugh, to Cyrus E. Brumbaugh, one acre in South Woodbury Twp. consideration \$300.00

Cyrus E. Brumbaugh, et ux to William A. King, 70 perches in South Woodbury Twp. consideration \$2800.00

John F. Bollinger, et ux to John E. Knisely, 56 acres in Hopewell Twp. consideration \$1400.00

Jackson Miller, et ux to East Providence School Board, 3-4 of an acre in East Providence township, consideration \$1.00

Oliver T. Ritchey et ux to East Providence School Board 1-2 acre in East Providence Twp. consideration \$80.00

Wesley Methodist church by trustees to East Providence School Board 40 perches in East Providence consideration \$25.00

George Ritchey to East Providence School Board, parcel, consideration \$5.00

Steven Feight to East Providence School Board, parcel, consideration \$5.00

W. Scott Ritchey to East Providence School Board, parcel, consideration \$5.00

Emma J. Reip, et al to John Reip, 100 acres in East St. Clair Twp. consideration \$2500.00

Emma J. Reip to George Reip, lot in East St. Clair Twp. consideration \$1.00

George L. Fetter, et ux to Ira L. Foreman, 55 acres in East St. Clair Township, consideration \$1500.00

Elizabeth Spencer et ux to Henry A. Foor, parcel in East Providence Twp. consideration \$22.62

James F. Fluke, et ux to Carrie Gogley, lot in Saxon Borough, consideration \$1000.00

George L. Foor, to John L. Mitchell, 20 acres in Broad Top Twp. consideration \$1800.00

A. L. Foor, et ux to George L. Foor 20 acres in Broad Top Twp. consideration \$2500.00

Zion Lutheran church by trustees to John B. Lucas, lot in Everett Boro consideration \$1025.00

John B. Lucas et ux to John I. Marks, lot in Everett Borough, consideration \$925.00

L. P. Ross et ux to George W. Ross lot in Liberty, Twp. consideration \$1200.00

Sylvester Haup et ux to William Haup, lot in Liberty Twp. consideration \$1.00

Darbar Coal and Coke Co. to John Langdon, 4 acres in Broad Top Twp. consideration \$1400.00

An hour of solitude, passed in sincere and earnest prayer or conflict with, conquest over, a single passion or subtle bosom sin, will teach us more of thought, will more effectually awaken the faculty and form the habit of reflection than a year's study in the schools without them.

Your gas may escape, but it doesn't get away from a man who makes out the bill.

— **NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE** —

President Wilson's Speech to the Paris Conference for League of Nations.

NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

Continuous Watch Vital to Protect All Mankind From War and Threats of War. "Must Set Up Machinery to Render Conference's Work Complete"—Describes Ideals of American People, Speaking "as Servant."

President Wilson addressed the peace conference at Paris January 25 as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I consider it a distinguished privilege to be permitted to open the discussion in this conference on the league of nations. We have assembled for two purposes; to make the present settlements which have been rendered necessary by this war; and also to secure the peace of the world not only by the present settlements but by the arrangements we shall make at this conference for its maintenance. The league of nations seems to me to be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements which perhaps can not be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decisions we shall arrive at here. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need subsequent consideration; that many of the decisions we make shall need subsequent alteration in some degree; for if I may judge by my own study of some of these questions they are not susceptible for confident judgment at present.

Representatives of Peoples.

It is therefore necessary that we should set up some machinery in order to make this league of nations a vital thing—a thing sometimes called into life to meet an exigency, but always functioning in watchful attendance upon the interest of the nations, and that its continuity should not permit an intermission of its watchfulness and of its labor; that it should be the eye of the nations to keep watch upon the common interest, an eye that did not slumber, an eye that was everywhere watchful and attentive.

And if we do not make it vital, what shall we do? Shall we disappoint the expectations of the people? This is what their thoughts center upon. I had the very delightful experience of visiting several nations since I came to this side of the water, and every time the voice of the body of the people reached me through any representative at the front of the plea stood hope of the league of nations. Gentlemen, the select classes of mankind are no longer the governors of mankind. The fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the whole world. Satisfy them, and you have justified their confidence not only, but have established peace. Fail to satisfy them, and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world.

Keystone of the Project

You can imagine, gentlemen, I dare say, the sentiments and the purpose with which representatives of the United States support this great project for a league of nations. We regard it as the keystone of the whole which expressed our purposes and ideals in this war, and which the so-called nations accepted as the basis of the settlement. If we return to the United States without having made every effort in power to realize this program, we should return to meet the merited scorn of our fellow citizens. For they are a body that constitute a great democracy. They expect their leaders to speak, their representative to be their servant. We have no choice but to obey their mandate. But it is with great enthusiasm and pleasure that we accept that mandate; and because this is the keystone of the whole fabric, we have pledged our every purpose to it, as we have to every item in the fabric. We would not dare abate a single item of the program which constitutes our instructions; we would not dare compromise upon any matter as the champion of this thing—this peace of the world, this attitude of justice, this principle that we are the masters of no peoples, but are here to see that every people in the world shall choose its own masters and govern its own destinies, not as we wish but as they wish. We are here to see that the very foundations of this war are swept away.

Those foundations were the private choice of small coteries of civil rulers and military staffs. Those foundations were the aggression of great powers upon small. Those foundations were the holding together of empires of unwilling subjects by the duress of arms. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to wield their will and use mankind as pawns in a game. And nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish peace. You can see that the representatives of the United States are therefore never put to embarrassment of choosing a way of expediency because they have laid down for them the unalterable lines of principles which have come in the consciousness of this war. In coming into this war the United States never for a moment thought that she was intervening in the politics of Europe or the politics of Asia or the politics of any part of the world. Her thought was that all the world had now become conscious that there was a single cause of justice and of liberty for men of every kind and place. Therefore the United States should feel that its part in this war had been played in vain if there ensued upon



President Wilson.

U. S. Soldiers Came as Crusaders.

Mr. Chairman, when it is known, as I feel confident it will be known that we have adopted the principles of the league of nations and mean to work out those principles in effective action, we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of the men everywhere. We stand in a peculiar cause. As I go about the streets here I see everywhere the American uniform. Those men came into the war after we had entered our purpose. They came as crusaders, not merely to win a war, but to win a cause; and I am responsible to them, for it falls to me to formulate the purpose for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a crusader for these things whatever it costs and whatever it may be necessary to do in honor to accomplish the object for which they fought. I have been glad to find that there is no question of our standing alone in this matter, for there are champions of this cause upon every hand. I am merely avowing this in order that you may understand why, perhaps, it fell to us, who are disengaged from the policies of this great continent and of the Orient to suggest that this was the keystone of the arch and why it occurred to the generous mind of our president to call upon me to open this debate. It is not because we alone represent this idea, but because it is our privilege to associate ourselves with you in representing it.

I have only tried in what I have said to give you the fountain of the enthusiasm which is within us, for this thing, for those fountain spring, it seems to me, from all the ancient wrongs and sympathies of mankind, the very pulse of the world seems to beat to the surface in this enterprise.

Mr. Wilson, Lauding Women in War, He Tells French Suffragists That He Hopes the Peace Conference Will Speak

President Wilson spoke to a delegation of working women of France at Paris on January 25 as follows:

"Mile, Thomson and ladies: You have not only done me a great honor but you have touched me very much by this unexpected tribute, and may I add that you have frightened me because realizing the great confidence you place in me I am led to question my own ability to justify that confidence. You have not placed confidence wrongly in my hopes and purposes, but perhaps not all of those

hopes and purposes can be realized in the great matter you have so much at heart—the right of women to take their full share in the political life of the nations to which they belong.

That is necessarily a domestic question for several nations. A conference of peace settling the relations of nations with each other would be regarded as going very much outside its province if it undertook to dictate to several states what their internal policy should be. At the same time these considerations apply also to conditions of labor, and it does seem to be likely that the conference will take some action by way of expressing its sentiments, at any rate with regard to the international aspects, at least, of labor, and I should hope that some occasion might be offered for the case, not only of the women of France but of their sisters all over the world, to be presented to the consideration of the conference. The conference is turning out to be a rather unwieldy body—a very large body representing a great many nations large and small, old and new, and three tablespoonsful of this in a shallow, two-quart pan and soak the affected feet and legs in this for a minute once a day for two or three days, says Prof. H. E. Embleton of the department of poultry husbandry at Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater.

Therefore I have no confident prediction to make as to the way which it can take up questions of this sort. But what I have most at heart today is to avail myself of this opportunity to express my admiration for the women of France and my admiration for the women of all nations that have been engaged in war. By the way I am afraid will have to be worked out stage by stage. Therefore I have no confident prediction to make as to the way which it can take up questions of this sort. But what I have most at heart today is to avail myself of this opportunity to express my admiration for the women of France and my admiration for the women of all nations that have been engaged in war. By the way I am afraid will have to be worked out stage by stage. Therefore I have no confident prediction to make as to the way which it can take up questions of this sort. 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The
Seventh Day

By JULIA RICHARDSON

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David Stirling, Lieutenant-to-be, climbed the hotel steps wearily, acknowledged mechanically the greetings of the usual porch squad of people, and dropped into a chair—comfortable, but far from the madding crowd. Seven times he had repeated these motions with the same dejectedness, the same absent-minded manner, the same weary dropping into a chair.

Immediately afterward, the heads of the rocker brigade would meet, and the buzz of whispering voices arise, some sympathetic, some mildly angered. Scraps of sentences drifted to Dave's ears, such as, "Too bad! Poor fellow. It must have been her fault." "I wonder what the quarrel was about anyway?" Some maintained that it was not her fault, but his fault. David tried to remember their names for future reference.

In the meantime, on this seventh day, Dave lit a cigarette and stared moodily out over the sea and sky, spread lavishly before him as if to console him with their beauty. For a time, the poetic half of his nature responded enough to isolate him from his disturbing thoughts. The sky was like turquoise, he thought, the sea like sapphire, the clouds and foam were pearls—but at this point his mind wandered to diamonds—engagements—girls—one girl in particular. And he was back again in the world of his troubles. For the seventh time Dave reviewed the chain of events. Two weeks ago he had come to spend a month at the quiet summer resort in Maine to be near Carol Thatcher, his fiancee, before he left for the Southern training camp.

The first week had been Plysum-Utopia, and heaven all combined. Every night marked the end of a perfect day. Bathing, boating, fishing, walking on soft grass or cool pine needles or luxuriant white sand, not on hot pavings or cobblestones. And then—one day he was to meet Carol in their favorite spot, a large, cleared spot in the woods called the Cutneira, with moss for carpet and straight pines and spruces for pillars. As he approached the place, he heard voices, one masculine, the other Carol's. Dave could not be seen through the thick growth of trees.

The masculine voice said, "Then I am to have the pleasure of marrying you?"

Carol's laugh rang out, "You certainly are if I have my way about it, John, you old dear. Why, I've planned it for the last four years, ever since you entered, you know."

Dave did not quite understand the last sentence, but the first had been sufficient. He thought he understood that perfectly. Waiting to hear no more, he turned abruptly and made his way back to the road.

That evening a bellboy had given him a small package and a note, the package containing Carol's diamond, the note a frigid one to Mr. Stirling, saying that his unexplained failure to keep the appointment that afternoon seemed to the writer sufficient reason for discontinuing their betrothal.

"A mere alibi," muttered David. "She wants to be free for the other man, of course." Thus began his gloomy days on the porch, pregeed by a brisk walk or a swim every morning. Carol had been playing with him, evidently, for the sake of the good times, his companionship—and, of course, the diamond. All the while for four years she had loved this other man John, curse him! Dave was through with women—absolutely!

During the week the two avoided each other persistently, a fact soon noticed and recorded in the porch annals. Carol, just to show that she did not care, flirted outrageously with young and old alike.

It was not long before a party of two were out on the water, and as Marie looked into his face she had to admit she was glad that such an exceedingly captivating young man as Lieutenant Dexter was the finder.

The rest of Gilbert's time was spent with Marie and it was not long before mere friendship developed into true love. As his furlough drew near an end he dreaded to part with his new-found little friend, although he left Hillcrest very happy, with the understanding that Pauline would be the bridesmaid at their wedding.

As Gilbert departed for active duty again he carried the picture, the culmination of his romance, next to his heart. Marie didn't think Hillcrest such a dead place after all, as she is now wearing a beautiful solitaire.

Objectionable.

Little Mary was in the habit of posting her mother's letters in the pillar-box. One day a friend called and asked the child's mother what Mary was going to be when she grew up.

"Oh," said the mother, "I shall try and get her into the post office."

"Oh, mums!" cried the horrified mother. "I should never be able to squeeze in there!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Vocal Etiquette.

Smith—"Miss Skreecher has spent lots of money in the training of her voice, but she has neglected an important part of its education."

Smythe—"And what is that?"

Smith—"When to keep still."

Prudent Suggestions.

Aviator—"This is going to be a bad trip. I think I will revise the program."

Passenger—"Then make it a revision downward."

"I do," said David, happy for the first time in seven of the longest days of his life.

Cupid and the Snapshot

By ETHEL CONCANNON

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Of all your dead old places to spend a vacation is this place," exclaimed pretty Marie De Lisle to her chum as they sat on the sands of a beautiful lake in Hillcrest. "I am not a bit pleased with you, Pauline, for suggesting our coming here. You know I like dances, and lots of excitement. It is so quiet here, it is positively unendurable."

"Well," said Pauline, "you know every summer resort is quiet these days, as this is war time, you must remember, and, besides, I knew you needed a good rest, and that is practically the reason we are here."

"I'll tell you what I'll do, just to have a little fun," said Marie, and opening a small leather purse took out snapshot, taken about a week before while playing tennis. "I'm going to bury this in the sand and perhaps some Romeo will come along and find it."

"Oh! you silly little goose," said Pauline, "nobody would ever think of coming down to such a deserted place as this; but if it will please you, why, go to it." And as the girls finished their task, they wended their way home, leaving the picture to its fate.

In the meantime, Lieut. Gilbert Dexter, who had been on active duty in France and was granted a short furlough, arrived at the Bloomsdale Inn, an attractive little boarding house. As Gilbert's home was in the West, and his time was limited, he decided he would spend his few days in recuperating, and chose Hillcrest as a delightful place to rest.

Next morning Gilbert started out bright and early, to observe the little town; and, it being a warm day, naturally made his way to the water's edge. Being a little fatigued after his long hike on the dusty roads, he picked out a secluded spot to be alone with his thoughts and to enjoy the beautiful surroundings and the cool, refreshing breezes from the lake. Finally his thoughts wandered back to dear old France, and as he tapped the sand with his cane, whistling to the popular tune of "Over There," pictured the boys.

Suddenly he spied a white piece of paper, and as he brushed it off, noticed it was a picture of a very pretty girl. "By Jove, I'll say I'm lucky," he exclaimed, as he studied it more closely, "she certainly is some girl, and although my time will be short, I will make every effort to find her; if I do not succeed, I will leave this little town very much disappointed."

After admiring the little treasure, he carefully slipped it into his pocket and started homeward. Gilbert thought Hillcrest the finest place he had ever visited, but there was a reason now.

As the sun was setting and the day was cooling off, he went down to the lake, and the water looking too tempting to resist, decided a row would be just the thing. As he was getting things all set a group of jolly girls came down to the boat landing. Of course Lieutenant Dexter was the attraction, and the girls all thinking he was such a handsome young fellow, wished down in their hearts they would be the lucky one to accompany him out rowing. After a few minutes' conversation with the crowd he spoke to Marie personally.

Marie was flabbergasted to hear him mention her name; in fact, she was so surprised she came near toppling off the landing into the water. But after a little explanation he brought forth the snap-shot with her name on the back of it. Marie blushed as she knew she was guilty.

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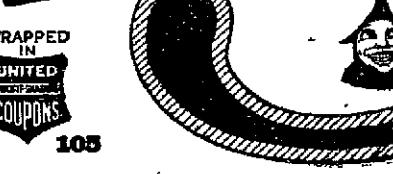
THE GAZETTE, BEDFORD, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 21, 1919.

WRIGLEY'S
The Flavor Lasts!Always
the best
buy for
the
price

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The greatest
five-cents worth
of beneficial
refreshment
possible
to get.The
Flavor
Lasts

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

SCHELLBURG, PENNA

The small bank with the big backing

3% Compound Interest paid
on time deposits 3%You can open a Savings or Checking account with us
with \$1.00.

Your Patronage is Invited.

Large enough to serve you
Strong enough to protect youDr. A. C. WOLF,
BEDFORD, PA.
Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

My Glasses are guaranteed for 4 years from \$3 to \$7, and
guaranteed for a life time from \$8 to \$15. Any time it is necessary
I will examine the eyes and change the lenses, free of charge.WHAT ARE
KELLOUGH'S
Vegetable Liver Chocolates

They are the most up-to-date Remedy and
Nature's most modern treatment for disordered
stomachs, biliousness, headache, indigestion and constipation. Endorsed as an
excellent and harmless laxative, were never
known to gripe or nauseate. They are a tonic tablet, carefully prepared from vegetable
drugs, combined with chocolate to insure their pleasant and easy administration.

KELLOUGH'S VEGETABLE LIVER CHOCOLATES ARE NEVER
SOLD IN BULK, BUT ONLY IN 35 CENT PACKAGES
FOR SALE WHERE ALL MEDICINES ARE SOLD

PUBLIC SALE

On March 4th Tuesday, 1919 Charles R. Inler, of Osterburg, will sell his personal property to wit: Six head of horses, ten head of cattle fifteen head of hogs, and farm machinery consisting McCormick binder, mower and hay rake, grain drill, ladders, fanning mill, harness, of all kinds. Oats, hay, corn fodder, Twenty four acres of Wheat in ground and many other articles.

H. E. MASON, Auctioneer
BRUCE STAUMBAUGH, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of James P. Shoemaker, late of the Township of Harrison, County of Bedford, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same and all persons indebted to said decedent will make payment to me without delay.

G. GUY SHOEMAKER
Executor

No. 1 N. Liberty St.
Cumberland, Md.
ALVIN L. LITTLE, Attorney
Feb. 14, 6t.

PUBLIC SALE

On Thursday February, 27, 1919 at one o'clock, P. M. sharp, E. D. Weaver, of New Paris, will offer for sale the following: Buggy, plows, cultivators, corn planter, harrows, mowing machine, binder, hay rake, manure spreader, drill harness, and many other articles.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND
One .258 acre tract, the ho-
mestead farm and a .50 acre tr-
acting.

Four head of Horses, Ten head
of cattle, Six stock ewes and brood
sheep. Lot of house hold fur-
ture, Harness, farm implements
all kinds and a host of smaller a-
ccesories.

GEORGE POWELL, Auctioneer
Sale to begin at 8 o'clock A.M.

Terms on real estate to be in
known and six months cre-
personal property.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Gertrude S. King, of the borough of Saxton, County Bedford, and State of Pennsylva-

nia.

Letters testamentary on the ab-
estate having been granted to
undersigned, all persons having
claims or demands against the es-
te of the said decedent are reque-
to make known the same and all
sons indebted to said decedent
make payment to me without del-

J. HOMER STOLER, Execu-

Saxton, Pa.

ALVIN L. LITTLE, Attorney

Feb. 7, 6t.

Hides—Highest cash prices paid
all kinds of hides-Horse-Sheep-
and Calf

Moses Lippel

Grand Central Hot

Bedford

Nov. 29 tf.

FOOTER'S

Unequalled Cleaning and Dyeing
at your service.

Parcel Post and Express Shipments

Given Special Attention.

We clean or dye Army Uniforms.

Footer's Dye Works, Cumberland, Md.

AGENCY POWELL & BAIN

KEMP'S
BALSAM
for Coughs and
Sore Throat
GUARANTEEDOR SALE:—White Clover Seed
J. C. LILY,
Bedford, Rt. 3

Feb. 14, 21t*

FOR SALE

A good Farm in Hopewell
Township, containing 176 acres
100 acres cleared, balance well
timbered, good buildings, slate
roofs. Bank Barn, 80 x 48.
Large Silo, good soft water.
Tenant House with six rooms.
1 1/2 miles from Cypher Station
Very convenient to church and
school.

TATE & CESSNA
Real Estate AgentsRoom Seven, Ridenour Block
BEDFORD, PENNA.Satisfying Relief
from Lumbago

Sloan's Liniment has the
punch that relieves
rheumatic twinges

This warming, congestion-
scattering circulation-stimulating remedy
penetrates without rubbing right to
the aching spot and brings quick relief,
surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for
external pains, sprains, strains, stiff-
ness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little,
means much. Ask your druggist for it
by name. Keep it handy for the whole
family. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

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THE WAR AND THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

Live stock prices are good, but feed prices are so high that many farmers are tempted to sell off their live stock and market their grains direct. On some farms this is undoubtedly the thing to do; on others it would be a

loss of sheep. A good foreign market for American meats and breeding stock will undoubtedly exist for a term of years.

Many stock growers are investigating the possibility of increasing the carrying capacity of their farms through the use of commercial fertilizers. In experimental tests it has been shown that grain and hay to fatten



It WILL Take Years to Rebuild European Herds Destroyed by the War.

serious mistake. The difference depends largely upon the location and nature of the farm in question.

But one point should be kept in mind: Live stock will in all probability fall off in price less rapidly than will grain fields after the armies return to their homes, but it takes years to build up a herd of cattle or a flock

nine steers can be profitably produced on fertilized fields which unfertilized had fed but six. A fertilized pasture maintained nine sheep where unfertilized it would maintain but five.

Many farmers figure that through this method they will be able to produce live stock and still have grain to sell.

POTASH HUNGER OF POTATOES

Throughout all of the principal potato-growing sections of the East there is growing evidence of the effect of lack of potash on potatoes. First this hunger for potash was made apparent by decreased yields. Virginia, Maine, New Jersey and New York have found that they cannot grow potatoes as well as they could five or six years ago.

Potatoes don't set as well, tubers don't fill out, and disease is more common.

Potato specialists, who have been studying the matter, say that most of the trouble is due to the lack of potash in the potato fertilizer. They also say that the new diseases of potatoes which have been so common for the past two years are nothing more than "Potash Hunger."

The Phoma stem blight, which was so common in 1918 along the Eastern seaboard, has been definitely traced down to malnutrition due to lack of potash. The disease is made apparent by bronzing of the foliage followed by a premature collapse of the entire plant.

Specialists in Washington say that using potash fertilizer will remove the cause of the trouble, and advise farmers to buy fertilizer containing 2% to 3 per cent of potash for use next year.

MAKING AN ACRE PRODUCE MORE PORK

In these days when every acre must be made to produce its utmost, the results with fertilizers at the Ohio agricultural experiment station are most interesting.

Translating corn yields into terms of work, it was found that where no fertilizer of any kind was used, an acre of corn would produce about 282 pounds of pork; where manure was used on the corn land, 457 pounds of pork were produced; and where fertilizer was applied in addition to manure, an acre of corn produced 552 pounds of work.

On most farms manure is lacking and more dependence must be placed upon the commercial forms of fertilizer. All who expect to use fertilizer next spring should place their orders not later than November. Wartime conditions make it necessary to order far in advance.

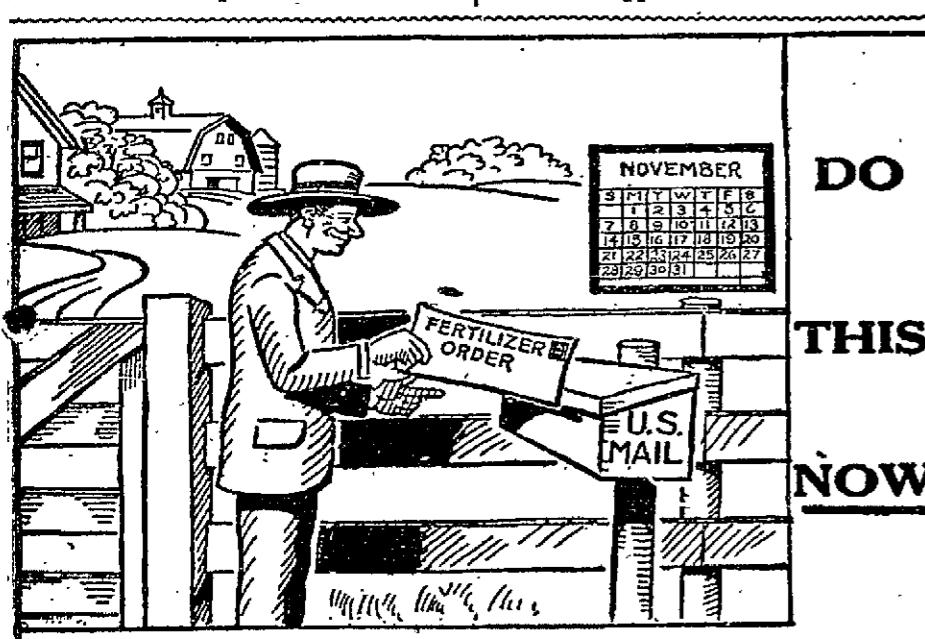
MORE AND BETTER CORN

The average acre yield of corn in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, three of the leading corn-belt states, has been about 35 bushels per acre—and this on land which has been farmed for scarcely more than two generations, and which is naturally the best. On the other hand, in New England, on land cultivated for well on to two centuries, on soil not of the best, and in a climate rather bleak and harsh, the average has been 42 bushels per acre. It is the consistent and intelligent use of fertilizers which has made the difference possible. In all corn sections yields of from 70 to 100, or even more, bushels per acre are easily possible. Fertilizers not only make possible the production of more corn per acre, but by so doing free land for other uses—for more wheat, or more of any other crop.

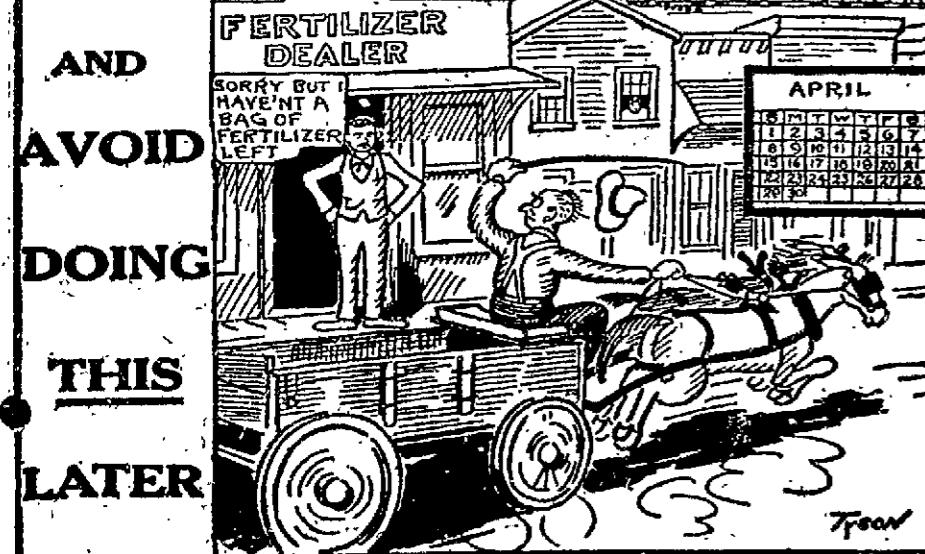
Nearly all of the experiment stations have experimented with fertilizer on corn. In Ohio 320 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer increased the yield 17 bushels per acre—this where no manure was used. At the same station eight tons of manure, containing considerably more ammonia and potash, but no more phosphoric acid than the above fertilizer, produced an increase of 20 bushels of corn per acre. When this manure was supplemented with 320 pounds per acre of acid phosphate, however, the increase in the corn crop has been an additional 12 bushels. This means a total increase of 32 bushels per acre, produced by manure and fertilizer.

The West Virginia experiment station secured an increase of 47 bushels per acre from the use of complete fertilizer alone. At the Pennsylvania experiment station, 650 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer increased the corn crop by 18 bushels.

Lack of available plant food is the greatest single factor causing low acre yields of corn. It is the function of fertilizer to supply this available food. Fertilizer, in connection with good farming practices, will double the acre yield of corn, and thus set free land more than sufficient to grow wheat enough for ourselves and for our allies in Europe. To grow more corn or more wheat we need send to the block not a single head of breeding stock. Owing to the labor and car shortage fertilizers for next spring should be ordered shipped now.



DO
THIS
NOW

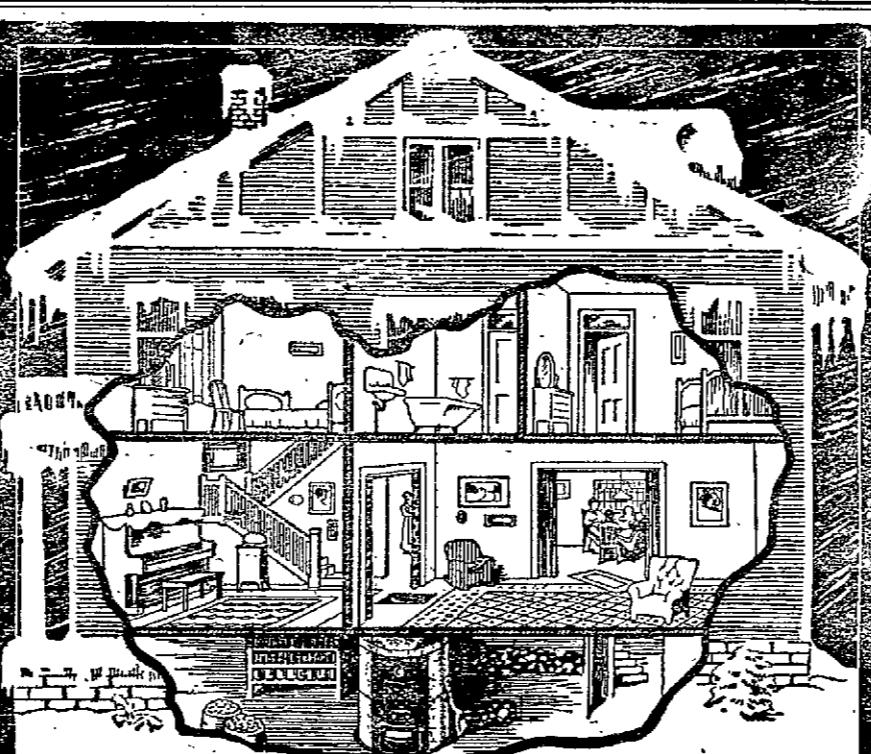


AND
AVOID
DOING
THIS
LATER

There are no better Cold Tablets
THAN OUR OWN
They Cure
Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents

Ed. D. Heckerman
The Druggist
Bedford, Pa.

Dr. F. P. STEHLEY and SON
Leading Dentists in Cumberland
LOCATED
at No. 100 Baltimore Street over
McCrory's 10-Cent Store
P. O. Box 367
Cumberland, Md.



Heat ALL Your House THROUGH ONE REGISTER

Yes, it's just as possible in your home as it has been in fifty thousand others. You, too, may have every room comfortable with balmly healthful heat, reaching every corner by Nature's method of circulation—and all through only one register! It isn't necessary to clutter up your house with pipes, overhead your cellar and incur big bills—not when you can get the

PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE

The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace

It can be set up in a day, without inconvenience to you, and will make your home so comfortable in the severest winter weather you will be well repaid.

Your house will be uniformly warm; your cellar will be just right for the storage of fruits and vegetables. Your fuel bill will be less than with stoves that heat only a part of your house.

HERE ARE THE REASONS

The Caloric is the Original Patented Pipeless Furnace—the result of the study of competent engineers to solve the heating problem in the most satisfactory way. That they have succeeded is proved by the fact that the number of Calorics sold on an absolute guarantee of satisfaction is three times greater than any other pipeless furnace.

The cause of this satisfaction lies in the patented and exclusive construction of the Caloric from all others. It is not a pipe furnace provided with an extra casing, but a complete revolution in furnace building designed exclusively for pipeless heating.

Come In And See Us

We will show you what these principles are, and you will then see what Caloric quality means why it always succeeds and why imitations cannot accomplish the same result. Then you will be in no danger of buying an inferior article, and it is important in later months.

Get a copy of the book "Progress," which tells the facts about pipeless heating. If you can't come in, write for it.

H Frank Gump & Son Inc.

Made by THE MONITOR STOVE & RANGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablets form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if fails. The genuine bark is Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

FOR SALE.—Two lots for sale in Bedford Borough. Good for building lots or factory site. Apply to Mrs. J. F. Mobs, Everett, Pa.

Dec. 13, 41.

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay average value for diamonds, old Gold Silver and Bridges work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail. Will return your goods if our price is unsatisfactory. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, Philadelphia Dept. X, 2007 So. 5th St. 10-4-1-L

W. K. Sproule, Jr. Assistant Cashier,

Columbia National Bank,

Indianapolis, Indiana

Says: We were bothered quite a little by rats in our basement destroying our stationery, but after distributing your RAT SNAP very thoroughly, we are pleased to report that we are no longer bothered with them. Four sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Sold by Metzger Hardware Co.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 23

THE BREACH OF THE COVENANT AND MOSES' PRAYER FOR ISRAEL

(May Be Used With Missionary Application.)

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 32:1-34:9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—James 5:16.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deut. 32:8-9; Eph. 3:14-21; James 5:16-18.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Ask God's help for others. Memory Verse—James 5:16.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Praying for other people.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Interceding for others.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The value of intercessory prayer.

Less than six weeks have elapsed since Israel took the oath of allegiance to Jehovah. In less than forty days they flagrantly break the first and second commandments.

1. The Golden Calf (32:1-6).

1. Moses' delay (v. 1). This they interpreted to mean that their leader had either lost his way in the darkness or had perished in the fire that hovered over the mount.

2. The people's demand (v. 1). They demanded of Aaron that he make them a god to go before them. Their profession of allegiance to God collapsed as soon as the strong personality of their leader was no longer felt.

3. Aaron's cowardly compliance (vv. 2-4).

He was an eloquent man, but lacked moral courage. Many today can talk fluently, but vacillate before the real issues of life. In order to gain time with the rebels he demanded that they cast off their jewelry and bring it to him. Perhaps he thought that their love for it would cause them to forego their demands, but they cheerfully gave up their jewelry for a false god. Aaron, like many compromising men of this age, opened a door which he could not shut.

4. Wanton revelry (vv. 5, 6).

Seeing their disposition, Aaron erected an altar and proclaimed a fast unto Jehovah. He no doubt wished them to worship the Lord through the image, but he had made a god for them and it was a very short step to the heathen orgies connected with idolatrous worship.

II. God's Burning Wrath (32:7-10).

God's nature is such that he cannot tolerate a rival. No gods shall be before his face. The rival must be removed or the people must be consumed with divine wrath. God does not own them as his people, for they had cast him off.

III. The Mediation of Moses (32:11-14).

The declaration of a divine purpose to destroy the Israelites did not deter Moses from making intercession for them. What was his threefold plea? (vv. 11, 12, 13).

Moses knew full well that the people deserved to die, therefore he could not plead any merit on their part. His plea was based wholly on God's purpose for Israel. Through his intercession God relents.

IV. Judgment Falls (32:15-35).

1. Moses broke the tables of testimony (vv. 15-19) emblematic of the breach of their covenant with God.

2. Moses destroyed the image (v. 20) and made the people drink of the water which contained its dust, thus making them to experience in a physical sense the bitterness which results from sin.

3. Moses showed Aaron that he was inexcusable for his part in the disgraceful affair (vv. 21-24).

4. Moses called for those who would take a stand for the Lord to gird their swords and slay all who stood out in rebellion. The tribe of Levi ranged themselves on his side and became the instrument by which God chastened his people (vv. 25-29).

5. Moses confessed the great sin of the people and begged that God would forgive them. He was willing to suffer the punishment himself, if possible, and let the people go free. The Lord declared to him in answer that every man should bear his own sin (vv. 30-33).

V. The Covenant Renewed (33:1-9).

1. Moses' commission renewed (Ch. 33).

2. The second tables of the law given (34:1-9). In the giving of these tables he reiterated God's justice, but gave particular emphasis to his mercy. "The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty; visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and fourth generation."

What to Pray For.

Oh, do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. But you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come to you by the grace of God.—Phillips Brooks.

What to Pray For.

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablets form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if fails. The genuine bark is Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Sold by Metzger Hardware Co.

10-4-1-L

Fellowship.

Those who follow Christ are blessed

with the fellowship of Christ. Where there is fellowship there is fellowship.

Weekly Health Talks

The Many Mysteries of Nature

BY L. W. BOWER, M. D.

You can take an onion seed and plant them side by side in the same spot of ground. In one case, you get an onion, with its peculiarly strong odor, and in the other you get a flower of rare beauty. You can plant a poppy seed and get opium (a dangerous, habit-forming drug), or you can plant a rhubarb seed and get something that helps constipation. No scientist, living or dead, can explain these mysteries of Nature. Behind the invisible life germ in each seed is hidden the deep secret that nobody understands. Everything growing out of the ground seems intended for some use in establishing natural conditions. Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found out what is naturally best for women's diseases. He learned it all through treating thousands of cases. The result of his studies was a medicine called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is made of vegetable growths that nature surely intended for backache, headache, weakening drains, bearing-down pains, periodic irregularities, pelvic inflammations, and for the many disorders common to women in all ages of life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made of lady's slipper root, black cohosh root, unicorn root, blue cohosh root and Oregon grape root. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they are getting a safe woman's tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell it.

Favorite Prescription should have the full confidence of every woman in America because it contains no alcohol and no narcotic. Dr. Pierce knew, when he first made this standard medicine, that whiskey and morphine are injurious, and so he has always kept them out of his remedies. Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial pkg. Tablets.

Would Connect Chicago With New York

The Type Used in One Year to Publish Endorsements of Doan's Kidney Pills

Attempted Assassination of Premier Clemenceau. IS SHOT IN ARM BY ANARCHIST.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—George Clemenceau, premier of France, was shot and wounded by a boy named Cotin, as he entered a motor car in front of his residence at 8:30 o'clock this morning. His assailant was arrested.

Several bullets entered the clothing of the drivers, but they were not wounded.

A few minutes after the shooting a telephone call was sent to Colonel House, announcing that the premier's wound would prevent him from keeping an engagement which he had at the Crillon hotel with House and Foreign Secretary Balfour.

News of the attack on Clemenceau was flashed to President Wilson by wireless.

Clemenceau, is a big figure in France, as permanent chairman of the peace congress, and is the biggest figure in Europe at present. He became premier Nov. 16, 1917, and despite his 77 years has survived several bitter political battles since that time. By many critics, he is given equal credit with Marshall Foch for the allied victory. He is popularly known as "The Tiger" and has lived up to that name during the peace conference.

Let Us Be Optimistic.

If there ever was a country since the world began that has had God's blessing bestowed upon it as this country of ours has had, history makes no mention of it.

We represent 6 per cent of the world's population, own 7 per cent of the world's land, produce 70 per cent of the world's copper, 66 per cent of the oil, 75 per cent of the corn, 60 per cent of the cotton, 33 per cent of the silver, 52 per cent of the coal, 40 per cent of iron and steel, 20 per cent of the gold, 85 per cent of the automobiles and have 40 per cent of the world's railroads.

We possess one-third or more of the total wealth of the world.

The annual interest payments on the debt of other countries to us will amount to at least \$50,000,000.

Our shipbuilding schedule, when carried through 1920, will give us twice as many ships as England.

Surely we have much to be thankful for in this country, which flows with milk and honey, notwithstanding the high prices and cost of living. With our bountiful harvests never failing us, let us be optimistic and put our shoulder to the wheel and push, for "he who does not advance recedes." We have been put here to help our fellow-man, and so far we have done nobly. We sent to our armed forces and allies 11,750,000 tons of foodstuffs. This year we are pledged to send 17,500,000 tons of food to them and it remains with the American people to determine to a very considerable extent whether millions shall survive this winter or whether they end their existence in starvation before the next harvests.

Let us trust in the Lord and keep our powder dry and don't be a bear on American, as Pierpont Morgan once said.

Just about the time you think your cup of happiness is going to run over it springs a leak. When a man has real troubles he keeps them to himself.

The more some people get the less they seem to deserve what they have

Important School Legislation Coming

There was another feature discussed among our directors at their convention last week that is very important to the people, and that is the consolidation of our schools.

There is a bill up now to compel consolidation and it will likely pass. Then it is up to the directors to consolidate. The facilities of the district should be studied to this end.

The law states that the directors can compel parents to send children for one and one half miles from where they come into a township road to go to school house or meet a wagon of conveyance or enter a train or street car to be conveyed to a school.

That means that the school house must be not more than a mile and a half from the byway entrance into the township road or the conveyance must come that near before the board can compel the children to attend school when the schools are consolidated, but when the schools are not consolidated the directors can compel parents to send children for two mile limit only on a well traveled road, and that means by the Bedford County Court a public road not a lane or a by path occasionally used.

Child Welfare Day to Be Observed

Child Welfare Day is to be observed in our schools at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All patrons of the schools are cordially invited.

The Boy Scouts have a pleasing stunt and the camp fire girls are represented. The children of the Primary Grades have cute songs and dances and the higher grades Tablas and Recitations.

The Progress of Child Welfare in state will be discussed by a member of the P. T. A. No admission. A silver offering will be lifted.

They had shorthand writers even in the time of Pliny. We gleam this from the following "swift through the woods, the pen still swifter sped." The hand had finished 'er the tongue had said'.

It seems from the above that they could write faster than the speaker could talk, possibly because the scribes were as well educated and informed as the speakers.

Strongest minds are often those of whom the noisy world hears last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Happenings and Personal Notes From Our Pencil Pushers . . .

SCHENKSBURG

The weather has been very cold for a few days.

Mr. W. S. Whitmore of Clymer spent a few days with his mother recently. His wife is spending several weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schell.

Mr. W. V. Taylor and Mrs. Laura Long are not improving very much.

Mr. and Mrs. George Deane of Fyan were in town on Monday.

Mrs. McClure of Johnstown made a short call on Miss Jessie Clark on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Shoemaker, Mrs. S. S. Poorman and daughter Anna and Miss Effie Poorman were in Bedford on business the latter part of the week.

T. H. Rock who is working in Windber and L. R. Kinney of Windber spent Saturday night and part of Sunday with the former's family.

Theophilus Slack, who is employed in Johnstown spent over Sunday with his family.

Miss Bertha Shull and Mr. Dishong of Johnstown were guests of Mrs. Sophia Shull over Sunday.

Fred Culp has returned from a visit to friends at Clearfield.

Misses Ada and Maggie Lawrence took their sister Molly to the Western Md. Hospital at Cumberland last week where she underwent an operation for removal of goiters. The operations for removal of goiter are getting along very nicely.

Ralph Corley of Pittsburgh spent a short time with his brother Samuel recently.

Misses Beatrice Fisher, Annie Rock, Grace Mock, Gladys Whetstone and Martha Slack had a party at the home of Mrs. Theo. Slacks on Valentine Eve. The evening was spent with music and playing games. Dainty refreshments of cake, taffy oranges and home made candy were served.

IMLER

Levi Roudabush of St. Clairsville was in town recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Alphus Stambaugh of Altoona spent a few days at the home of W. H. Desbaugh.

The calthumpians gave Mr. and Mrs. Sam Riddle a rousing serenade on Saturday evening.

Mrs. William Thomas and son Paul of Roaring Springs spent Thursday at Chas. Imler.

Mrs. Stuby of Hyndman spent Sunday here with her son Harvey and family.

Mrs. John Walters and children of Sproul spent Wednesday at S. C. Exlines.

L. S. Imler and daughter Miss Lilian, J. A. Gordon and Miss Ada Stuft attended a session of S. S. Convention at Woodbury on Sunday.

Rev. J. H. Dorman of Cessna held Holy Communion Services at this place on Sunday.

Joseph Gochour who has been seriously ill is much improved at present.

Miss Mary Grabill of East Freedom spent a day and night with her grandmother Mrs. Adam Imler last week.

Mrs. Harry Anderson is visiting relatives in Somerset.

Mrs. Pearl Cris of Sproul spent Wednesday at W. B. Weyants.

Mrs. Beam and Mrs. Berkley of St. Clairsville spent Sunday with Mrs. Elizabeth Roudabush.

It is reported that two of our oversea boys John R. Kauffman and Edgar Griffith are back in the U. S.

Mrs. Ellen Mock of Johnstown spent a few days with J. H. Roudabush last week.

H. W. Stuby and family spent Sunday at Hyndman.

Misses Lilly Imler and Rebecca Beegle spent Saturday in Altoona.

George Kauffman Jr went to Frankstown to work.

The roads are in a deplorable condition due to weather and heavy hauling.

Bruce Kauffmans new house is nearing completion.

D. Clinton Colebaugh of Altoona spent Sunday here with his parents.

J. S. Beegle is very much indisposed at present.

Where's the Ground Hog?

Friend's Cove Reformed Charge

Walter C. Pugh, Pastor.

Saturday Feb 22 1919 Preparation Services at Trinity 10:30 A. M. and Holy Communion Sunday Feb. 23rd at 10:30 A. M. and a memorial sermon for Mrs. Richard Morgan.

Divine worship at Zion Sunday 7:30 P. M.

The always Faithful Class of the Cove Sunday School held a party at the home of Samuel F. Diehl, February 15th 1919 in honor of his grand daughter Mahel. The following persons were present, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Diehl, Dennis A. Whetstone, Misses, Verna, Jeannine, Virginia, Irma, Maud, Ruth, Bertha, and Ruth Kocut, Flora, and Maya Shoemaker, Veda, and Agnes Bohm, Carrie Corbin, Bertha Whetstone, Ethel Swartzwelder, Bertha Knisely, Zella Wertz, Messrs Walter Schaffer, Roy, Claude, Walter and Samuel Koontz, Stanley, Ray, Andrew and Joe Diehl, Ansysl Smith, Ralph Hunt, Harold Swartzwelder, Carl Shoemaker.

Refreshments were served at a late hour and everybody said they had a very pleasant evening.

St. John's Reformed Church,

Rev. J. Albert Eyler, Pastor

Sunday school 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. the Rev. J. F. Bucher of China

will bring the message to the congregation.

At 7:30 P. M. a "kingdom" service in charge of the men. A men's choir and other special music.

A place and a welcome for all.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Sale begins at 12 o'clock noon sharp.

BLAIR EVANS, Auctioneer.

President's Speech.

(Continued from fifth page)

have followed your sufferings with the feeling that we were witnessing one of the most heroic and, may I add at the same time, satisfactory things in the world. Satisfactory because it showed the strength of human spirit, the indomitable power of women and men alike to sustain any burden if the cause was great enough. In an ordinary war there might have been some shrinking, some sinking of effort, but this was not an ordinary war. This was a war not only to redeem France from an enemy but to redeem the world from an enemy and France therefore, and the women of France strained their hearts to sustain the world. I hope that strain has not been in vain. I know that it has not been in vain. This war has been popular and unlike other wars in that it seemed sometimes as if the chief strain was behind the lines and not at the lines. It took so many men to conduct the war that older men and women at home had to carry the nation. Not only so, but the industries of the nation were almost as much a part of the fighting as the things that took place at the front. So it is for that reason that I have said to those with whom I am at present associated that this must be the peoples' war. The people won this war, not governments, and the people must reap the benefits of the war. At every turn we must see to it that it is not an adjustment between governments merely but an arrangement for the peace and security of men and women everywhere. Little, obscure sufferings and daily unknown privations, unspoken sufferings of the heart are tragical things of this war. They have been borne at home and the center of home is woman. My heart goes out to you, therefore, ladies, in a very unusual degree, and I welcome this opportunity to bring you this message, not from myself merely but from the great people whom I represent.

Unearned Wealth Unenjoyed

I was leaning against the railing on the Broadwalk at Atlantic City, watching the crowd as it passed on that world famous promenade.

There were two middle-aged gentlemen standing beside me commenting on the various people whom they knew in the procession, and as a young couple approached in a rolling chair one said:

"See that young fellow in the rolling chair coming toward us? Well, his whole life was ruined by having a rich relative die, and leave him a bunch of money."

"I remember some five years ago, he was a hustling young business man, full of initiative and 'pep' and it was predicted that he would make his mark in the business world."

"Look at him now, spending all his time in idle pleasure; centring his thoughts on having a good time. I tell you, money is a curse to such as he; he will drift from place to place, always spending never creating."

"He does not know the pleasure of thinking out certain projects, then working for their consummation—the pleasure that only comes to those who have rendered service."

"Why, he does not get half the good and joy out of the full course dinner that he eats at some high-priced hotel that the hard-working man does out of the humble meal he eats at home after a hard day's work."

"Take it from me, the only people who truly enjoy the value of money are those who have had to work for it."

As I continued my stroll along the walk I thought there's an awful lot of truth in what he said.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Sarah C. Fickes, late of Snake Spring Township, Bedford County, Pa. deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to the undersigned.

WALTER A. FOOR

Administrator

Six Mile Run, Pa.

FRANK E. COLVIN, Attorney

Feb. 21, 6ti.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Rev. John H. Zinn, deceased. The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County Penna., to construe of the will of Rev. John H. Zinn, late of East St. Clair Township, deceased, and make full and complete distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of J. H. Moses and H. E. Mason Executors of the last will of the said Rev. John H. Zinn, deceased will sit

for the purpose of his appointment, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 17th day of March 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where persons interested in said estate must appear or be forever debarred from any share in said estate.

EMORY D. CLAAR

Auditor

E. M. PENNELL, Esq.—Attorney

Feb. 21, 3ti.

FOR SALE:—

Gray reed baby carriage, reversible in first class condition. Inquire at STIVERS STABLES, Bedford, Pa.

Feb. 14, 2ti.

NOTICE.

Auctioneer. I will call sales on reasonable terms. Called all kinds of sales for years. Phone or write. County phone No. 326L.

FRANK J. SMITH,

Auctioneer

Bedford, Pa., R. F. D. No. 2

Jan. 3 3 mos*

P. J. Zabriskie, Supt. Jersey City Stock Yards Company, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Says: We used RATSNAK purchased of you about our plant for the extermination of rats with marked success. It is a wonderful preparation it did beyond question all you claimed it would do—killing the rodents, driving them from their haunts and eliminating odors arising from their death. We cheerfully endorse its use in places infested with vermin. Four sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00.